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makes it unlawful for a child under fourteen to be in the streets after nine P. M., and causes a curfew bell to be rung at that hour.

Sir John Macdonell tells us that there is a vast mass of labor legislation, except in South Africa, where there is none at all. These laws relate generally to factories, workshops, hours of labor, the prohibition of child labor, arbitration, and the fixing of wages as well as hours, in New Zealand at least; this being a novel economic experiment. In South Africa a factory is defined as any place where *one* person is employed, which makes possible the absolute regulation of employment except farm labor and domestic service. The compulsory arbitration laws, beginning in Victoria in 1890, have been copied throughout Australasia. They, with the minimum wage, are believed by most students to have arrested the industrial development of that country. The Canadian Act, more wisely drawn, contains no provision for compulsory arbitration. Many colonies, including Canada, have adopted statutes against "dumping." Tasmania, which we used to call Van Dieman's Land, is in the vanguard in matters æsthetic, for it prohibits the painting or advertising of any sign or name upon a rock or tree, or public place.

We may well conclude by quoting the general comment made in the Introduction: "They show a remarkable faith in the power of legislation to foresee what is best, to discipline men and to inculcate the practice of humane and moral principles. Perhaps, too, they show in the directness of their methods and disregard of tradition that worship of 'visible value' which Mr. Bagehot noted as a characteristic of colonial legislation."

F. J. S.

THE LAW OF UNFAIR BUSINESS COMPETITION. By Harry D. Nims. New York: Baker, Voorhis, and Company. 1909. pp. xlv, 581.

This is the most comprehensive treatise that has as yet been brought out under the title of "Unfair Competition." It includes chapters on unfair substitution, fraudulent names, trade secrets, good will, and trade libel. In other ways the author shows a proper conception of the real scope of his principal subject. He appreciates that this law against unfair competition which has grown up in recent years has at length practically disassociated itself from the subject of trademarks. To any observer of commercial conditions during the present generation, the extraordinary increase in unfair competition must have been noticeable. The advertised brand has acquired in modern times such an advantage in general merchandise that there have been far too many manufacturers and dealers ready to take the risk of virtual substitution or close imitation, trusting to their ability to escape the consequences by showing minor differences. But of late years the courts have shown such activity in meeting these new conditions by advancing the law to cover fraud in this new form that few offenders have escaped. And in no department of modern equity has the striking advantage of its peculiar processes been more clearly shown than in thus protecting legitimate business from unfair attacks. In this treatise the discussion of the fundamental principles is made more prominent than in the preceding books upon this subject; but, since it consequently discusses fewer cases upon the minor points, it might better be used by the practitioner along with the current books rather than in place of them.

B. W.

A POCKET CODE OF THE RULES OF EVIDENCE IN TRIALS AT LAW. By John Henry Wigmore. Boston: Little, Brown, and Company. 1910. pp. liii, 566.

THE LAWS OF ENGLAND. By the Earl of Halsbury and other lawyers. Volume X. London: Butterworth and Company; Rochester: Lawyers' Co-operative

Publishing Company; Philadelphia: Cromarty Law Book Company. 1909.  
pp. clxix, 623, 39.

LAW OFFICE AND COURT PROCEDURE. By Gleason L. Archer. Boston: Little,  
Brown, and Company. 1910. pp. xxxv, 330.

HISTORY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF LAW. By Martin F. Morris. Washington:  
John Byrne and Company. 1909. pp. 315.

THE LAW OF REAL PROPERTY. By Raleigh C. Minor and John Wurts. St. Paul:  
West Publishing Company. 1910. pp. lix, 959.